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ELECTRIFICATION OF YUGOSLAVIA

Although Yugoslav rivers are capable of producing a total of 16 million horsepower, only a maximum of 9.3 to 10 million horsepower can be exploited. Taking the seasonal fluctuation in the volume of water into consideration, only 3.5 to 5 million horsepower can be exploited. At present the total capacity of all Yugoslav hydroelectric power plants amounts to about 180,000 kilowatts or 244,800 horsepower.

The following large hydroelectric power plants are now in operation: the 65,000-kilowatt power plant on the Cetina River near Split, the 34,720-kilowatt power plant at Fala on the Drava River, the 16,000-kilowatt power plant at Dravograd on the Drava River, the 17,700-kilowatt power plant at Manojlovac on the Krka River, the 7,000-kilowatt power plant at Jajce, and the 5,700-kilowatt power plant at Treska near Skoplje. For the most part, these power plants use Francis turbines.

By the end of 1951 several new hydroelectric power plants will be constructed, with a total capacity of 1,100,000 kilowatts. Thus, the total capacity of all Yugoslav hydroelectric power plants will be 1,280,000 kilowatts.

Some of the power will be used for industry and the remainder for the operation of electric locomotives.

The large hydroelectric power plants which are now under construction and which are scheduled to be completed by 1951 are Jablanica on the Neretva River. Vinodol, Mavrovo, Zvornik on the Drina, Mariborski Otok on the Drava River, Vlasina near Surdulica, Jajce on the Vrbas River, Moste, Radovljica and Medvode in Slovenia, Ovcar Banja and Medjuvrseje on the Zapadna (West) Morava River, and Cokonar on the Timok River.

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The first of these power plants to be set in operation is the plant which has been constructed at Mariborski Otok. It will be equipped with Kaplan turbines with rotary blades and a vertical axle directly connected with an electric generator. The power of one unit will be about 15,000 kilowatts. This power plant will furnish most of its 45,000 kilowatts of power to the aluminum industry.

The following Yugoslav rivers are the most important for production of hydroelectric power: the Drina, with a potential of 1,280,000 kilowatts, the Drava with 1,072,000 kilowatts, the Danube with 850,000 kilowatts, the Cetina with 795,000 kilowatts, the Neretva with 560,000 kilowatts, the Sava with 618,000 kilowatts, the Vrbas with 248,000 kilowatts, the Zeta and the Moraca with 244,000 kilowatts, and the Ibar with a capacity of 152,000 kilowatts.

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